# THE DAILY JOURNAL SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1893.

WASHINGTON OFFICE-515 Fourteenth St. Telephone Calls. Business Office.....238 | Editorial Rooms......242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL.

only, three months. ding Sunday, one year ... sunday only, one year. WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier.

Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier .....

Per Year .. Reduced Rates to Clubs. " Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WEEKLY

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteenpage paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign post-

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel.

CHICAGO-Palmer House. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE -- C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt.

Senator Voorhees has won the title of harlequin in finance. Misfortunes never come singly, for with

the Democratic Congress comes a severe winter in the more Northern States. The damaging uncertainty of the consideration of the Wilson bill will continue for

Truly, Democracy is a calamity If the Wilson bill should pass, foreign drummers would take the road with sam

ples, leaving the Americans out in the cold. This is the first Congress which insists upon legislation which will please all other peoples than that which it was elected to

When the President wrote Senator Mills a letter thanking him for his Hawaiian speech and his letter got into print a fresh method of winning renown was announced.

serve.

When the Cleveland organist becomes desperate he can declare that both his tariff and Hawaiian policies call forth the hilarlous indorsement of the British people.

While it is not a burning question, there are Democratic editors who would like to blacklist the persons who put out a forgery for the address of the Democratic State committee.

What do Minister Gray and Senator Voorhees mean by both harboring presidential aspirations for 1896? Do they think the Democratic party in Indiana is big enough to divide?

Uncle Sam's navy has cost \$65,000,000 to date, but that sum, if in the treasury, would scarcely pay the deficiency which would come from the passage of the Wilson bill as reported.

With Senator Vest fighting for zinc, Senator Morgan for iron, Senator Vilas fo lumber and Senator Faulkner for coal, really looks as if leading Democrats had adopted General Hancock's theory that "the tariff is a local issue."

Congress has been in session nearly two weeks, and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury has not been sent in yet. It back to enable the Democratic members of the ways and means committee to get together on the tariff and revenue question.

In an answer to a question regarding the increase of the public debt during Mr. Cleveland's nine months ending with Dec. 1, 1893, in yesterday's issue, a mistake in a date may cause confusion. The statement should be: The net debt of the United States March 1, 1893, was \$839,253,-665, and Dec. 1, 1893, \$866,363,737-an increase of \$27,110,072.

The tariff bill which a Democratic Conpreparing to fasten on the counmen who never paid a dollar in wages except to household servants. They do not know anything about the business interests of the country, and pride themselves on having rejected the advice of everybody who does.

The New York Herald wants a currency commission, by which it seems to mean a body of men who can be induced to bormoney from the overflowing banks of New York and use it to "carry" goods which are now very low. If this is not done, the Herald says that the money will go to Europe, where there is a demand for it. Instead of a currency commission the country needs an American Congress.

The shocking accident which happened yesterday in connection with the construc-Jeffersonville and railroad bridge seems to have been the of faulty construction or slipshod prevalence of a high wind, which is common enough on the river, is no sufficient reason for the collapse of an entire span of the bridge. Careful engineers and contractors should guard against such accidents.

Some of the Democratic papers in the State are yet in a state of mind in regard to the address which was issued, or alleged to have been issued, by the Democratic State committee. By the kickers it is denounced as a forgery and because the principles set forth are not Democratic. It is enough for Democratic papers to accuse the State committee of forgery, but as to Democratic principles, they are such a varying quantity that it is not worth while to make such a touse about them.

At the election in Boston, Tucsday, the force for the first time which when twelve aldermen are to be elected The Republicans nominated but seven candidates and cast a solid vote for them. while the Democrats, independents and of labor organizations should be to allay

date for Mayor was elected by over 5,000 the Republicans have chosen seven of the twelve aldermen.

THE RETREAT OF VOORHEES. The presentation of the silver bill by Senator Voorhees is a piece of undisguised demagogy. If he should succeed in having it passed in the Senate and the House should repudiate its sound money record, Mr. Cleveland would veto it. No one knows this better than Senator Voorhees. What, then, is to be gained? Would it help the Democratic party to show itself divided upon such a measure and then it vetoed by a Democratic President? It means that the Senator expects to win the support of Indiana voters who are now drifting away to any combination pledged to cheap money heresies. As a measure, his bill contains more mischievous features than the Sherman purchase bill, which put a dollar's worth of silver bullion behind the coin note with which it was purchased. The Voorhee bill proposes the coinage into dollars of the silver bullion pledged as collateral for the redemption of the notes with which the metal was purchased. He then proposes to coin two million silver dollars a month after the seigniorage shall be consumed. The bullion for these dollars will be purchased with funds in the treasury. By this scheme silver worth, say, \$1.50, will be coined into two silver dollars. The result will be an indefinite addition of silver dollars to the millions stored in the treasury vaults. The Voorhees bill, if it had the least chance of becoming a law, would produce the same conditions as were feared from the Sherman law. It will not, because it cannot be passed.

Having faced about after paying the President for his offices, Mr. Voorhees is again marching rapidly toward that fiatism money for which he so long raised his voice. Having started, he may yet surpass poor Peffer in presenting flat money heresies to the country in the shape of bills. Therefore, let us not be surprised should the telegraph inform us that th senior Senator has offered a bill providing for the issue of ten billions of fiat money to be loaned to all who ask for it at nominal rate of interest, say 1 per cent.

## THE NEW REFUNDING PROPOSITION

The city controller seems to have used good judgment in the matter of refunding the Southern Park purchase bonds, and it is to be hoped the arrangement he ha practically consummated with Harris Co., of Chicago, may not be set aside. The city's recent experience in this regard should be a lesson. The Southern Park bonds, amounting to \$109,500 and drawing 7.3 per cent. interest, fall due on the 26th of next month, and as the city is not prepared to pay them, nothing remains but to refund them. On behalf of the owners and holders of the bonds Harris & Co. offer to accept in exchange therefor the same amount of bonds due in thirty years, and bearing 4 per cent. interest. Considering the times this is an excellent offer, and shows that the city's credit in money circles is first class. The best offer it ha ever had before was to float a 41/2 per cent. bond at par, and this was when the times were much better than they are at present. It could hardly expect to borrow money at less than 4 per cent. in the best of times By so doing it will save \$3,600 a year in interest on this deal and establish a credit that will enable it to save a great deal

The proposition to annul this arrangement comes from the Indiana Trust Company through its president, Mr. J. P. Frenzel In his letter to the controller he expresses the opinion that the city cannot sell a refunding bond without advertising the same and inviting bids. In this he is doubtless mistaken. This is not an original loan nor a proposition from the city to sell bonds. It is a proposition from the holders of bonds at one rate of interest to exchange them for bonds at a lower rate of interest. Such a transaction does no come within the provision of the charter requiring advertisement. Mr. Frenzel says if the city proposes to issue \$109,500 of per cent. thirty-year bonds the Trust Com pany will pay par and a premium for them This is too vague an offer to justify re scinding the contract with Harris & Co Mr. Frenzel was given an opportunity to make an offer for the bonds before co respondence was opened with Harris Co. Having made no offer then, he has no right to come in after Harris & Co. hav made an offer and say he will do better His proposition savors of the method by which Controller Woollen's refunding scheme was killed last summer. The city cannot afford to be drawn into another trap of that kind. The offer of Harris Co. is an excellent one for the city, and should not relinquish a certainty for a uncertainty. It will have to refund over \$1,000,000 of bonds in the next few months and it is of the first importance that should establish in money circles a repu tation for straight and square dealing. If the Indiana Trust Company wants to invest in Indianapolis 4 per cent, bonds it wil few months, but it should not try to cut under Harris & Co. after they have been induced to show their hand by making a

AN UNWISE LABOR LEADER. When it was announced, a few days ago, that Mr. James Sovereign had been elected general master workman of the Knights of Labor in place of Mr. Powderly, resigned, there was considerable curiosity to know what manner of man he was. Everybody is interested in the labor organizations because of their power for good or evil, and all good citizens wish to see them fall under good leadership and adhere to conservative lines. Mr. Sovereign's public utterances since his election are not calculated to win the confidence or respect of conservative people. He talks like a walking delegate or a professional agitator whose force lies in bringing about collisions and maintaining strife between capital and labor. The efforts of labor organizations ought to be in the opposite direction. There is too much strue between capital and labor already, and the effort

sult is that while the Democratic candi- | ing and giving greater prominence to conciliatory methods. It is evident that Mr. Sovereign does not belong to the conciliatory school. The two speeches he has made since his election-and he seems to have a fatal facility for talking-have evinced a spirit of semi-socialism. In one of them he urges upon his hearers the duty of "meeting capital in the middle of the road and demanding for labor its rights." In the other, delivered in Boston on Wednesday night, he declared that " the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer, and there is rank discrimination in the law against the poor in favor of the rich." "During the past twenty-five years," he said, "we have raised two distinct classes of society-the tramp and vagrant and the dude and dudelet." These and other similar expressions, more or less hackneyed, are calculated to excite the prejudice and passions of workingmen rather than lead them to sober and earnest thinking how the relations of capital and labor may be bettered. We fail to find in Mr. Sovereign's speeches any indication that he has studied both sides of the labor question, or that he thinks capital or unorganized labor has any rights that organized labor is bound to respect. He is evidently a very one-sided man, and is likely to prove an unwise and therefore unsafe leader.

## PROFITLESS IDEALITIES.

At a time when the tariff is the most important question and is generally admitted to have a greater influence upon the conditions of labor than all other causes, it seems very strange that the convention of the delegates of the American Federation of Labor refuses either to discuss it or express an opinion in reference to the proposed change in the system which involves the values and employment of labor. In this respect the convention betrays a lack of courage to deal with the questions of today. If the representatives of organized labor believe that labor will not be in juriously affected by the enactment of the Wilson bill, they ought to have the courage to say as much if they are to speak for the wage-earner. If, on the other hand, the delegates believe that the McKinley law will restore the favorable conditions of labor a year ago, they can do the mass of organized labor no higher service than to make such a declaration. If the delegates are divided, a discussion and a vote showing the extent of the division would be useful. Instead of either of these declarations, the convention of the Federation of Labor has simply dodged labor's question of the hour and devoted its time to consideration of the nationalization of railroads, mines, telegraphs, etc., as proposed by British economists, that is, by idealists. Even if these propositions were practical for this country, years must be consumed in making provision for the conversion of billions of property from private to public ownership. At best they are simply idealities, utterly barren so far as the present needs of the wage-earners of the country are concerned. The one practical question, "What can be done to give immediate employment to three millions of idle men?" seems not to interest the convention. Nevertheless, labor which works with hands in factories is moving for itself along practical lines by sending protests to Congress against the Wilson bill. If the men who are chosen to represent organized labor have no opinion to utter upon the one question of the hour, thousands of workingmen have, as Congress already realizes.

It would seem unfortunate for an Attorney-general, who has a reputation to make or sustain as a lawyer, that he did not participate in the suits which have resulted, in the one case tried, in favor of the State against the Roby law-breakers. may be said that the matter is no affair of the Attorney-general. Technically, that may be the case; but in any case involving the welfare of the State it is probably admissible for the Attorney-general to ap pear to assist the prosecution. It appears that in addition to the official prosecutor, three lawyers were employed for the State. These lawyers must be paid by the county r the State, making a good, round bill for taxpayers to foot. The Attorney-general, under the present regime, is the best paid officer in Indiana. Indeed, as a matter of fact, the compensation of the Attorney-general is three times as much now as twenty years ago, and yet some of the most important law business of the State is done by private attorneys. In the Roby business from the first the Governor has consulted lawyers outside of the office of the Attorney-general, and it may be added that, so far as the influence of Attorney-general mith has been made public, it has been to sustain those who are now convicted law-

Not anything has happened in recent years more creditable to Indiana than the persistent effort of Governor Matthews to suppress prize fighting at Roby. That he was somewhat slow in moving, or that his to the point. At last he moved effectively. No matter what the calling out of the militia or the court proceedings at Roby may have cost the State, the result as embodied in the verdict of the jury in the case against Costello is worth all it cost. estimated in dollars. It is notice to the world that there is in Indiana a moral sense and moral power which will not be balked in their demand for the enforcement of law. It is fortunate for the State that the interpretation of the law in this case fell into the hands of so able and fearless a jurist as Judge Langdon. His charge stripped the defense of all disguises and made the law so plain that the jury could not possibly go astray.

A prominent paper in the province of New Brunswick, Canada, sees good times should the Wilson bill become a law. It

Wool, coal, lumber, salt and iron on the free list! This confirms the earlier reports. In four of these industries the maritime rovinces are directly interested. Wool on the free list will encourage the sheep-raising industry in these provinces enormously, t will open an avenue of profit to the farm ers which has been much restricted. Coal. lumber and iron on the free list means a development of the natural resources of the maritime provinces under the impetus of an enlarged market, which will restore prosperity in a great measure to our people.

During the war many confederate ref-

ada, and now the Southern ways and means committee seems anxious to reciprocate the favor of thirty years ago.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: To decide a dispute, is the name of the actress now playing at the Grand Julia

Marlowe or Fannie Brough? Miss Marlowe, when she first began her career in Cincinnati, took the name of Fannie Brough, and it was generally reputed that she was a daughter of Gov. John Brough, the old-time railroad man, once president of the Madison & Indianapolis, and later of the Bee-line. This is wrong. Her real name is Fannie Frost, and her mother is a little-known woman in Cincinnati. She has a brother and sister in the same city. BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Encouraging.

# She-Will you love me when I'm old?

He-Sure. It will be a settled habit by that time, you know.

A Great Scheme. The Statesman's Wife-This paper says that they tax funerals in Paris.

The Statesman-Why, that's the brightest dea I ever heard of. A man don't care how many taxes you pile on him after he is dead. At least, I guess he don't, and if he did, he can't vote. These Times. Tis now the happy married man Considers ways and means, And so, in order that he can

### his daily lunch by ordering merely pork and beans.

Be able to buy Christmas presents for his

wife, his wife's aunt, the five children

and the fired girl, he economizes on

Learning the Business. New Boy-I tried to sell a woman one of them cheap clocks while you was out, but she wouldn't take it, 'cause it didn't run. Notion Dealer-How did she know it wouldn't run?

"'Cause I wound it up." "You ain't got the sense of a last year's bird's nest. Them cheap clocks ain't meant to be wound up till the customer gets 'em

## STATE PRESS OPINION.

The Republican party does not want candidates now, but a thorough organization. -Lebanon Patriot What will it profit a man to save \$6 per year on his clothing and lose \$156 on his labor?-Muncie News.

The present administration would feel much relieved if it could unload the entire Hawaiian business.-Fort Wayne Gazette. That this country needs free trade is simply a theory which belongs to a party that is everlastingly talking about its traditions.-Warren Republican. A tariff on incomes under a free-trade

administration, is an absurdity on its face. A tax on bankruptcy would be much more in keeping with these good Democratic times.-Steuben Republican.

It takes a "thinker" to see just where our farmers will come in when our own workmen are out of wages, and the purchasing power of foreign laborers is reduced by lower wages there.—Seymour Republican. In the war period, when the income tax which was levied was really needed the Democrats said it was an unconstitutional impost. Why do they think it is all right in time of peace?-Crawfordsville Journal. Probably, by this time, Mr. Cleveland begins to realize that it is not safe for a man to play statesman in this country, unless he takes pains to inform himself in regard to the law, and has some degree of respect for public opinion.-Noblesville Ledger. Those Democrats who thought their great victory in electing Cleveland had killed the Republican party now realize that they

came nearer killing the business of our great Republic than they did toward killing the Republican party.-Farmland Enter-The campaign cry next year will be: "Give us the Republican prosperity we had under the policy of protection," and the most enthusiastic and active of the marching columns of torch-bearing clubs will be

those made up of business men.-Delphi Mr. Voorhees does not propose to give up his position as leader of the Senate when the tariff bill comes up before the Senate. He admits his lack of knowledge of the questions that will be raised, but Daniel will not give up his place for such a little

thing as that.-Columbus Republican. The Hawaiian discussion in the United States Senate brings in question the legality of the conduct of affairs in that island by the administration, which is in a fair way to get an overhauling that may deter. Cleveland and his clerks from wandering beyond constitutional limits and definitions in the future.-Muncie Times.

If workingmen will organize and agitate: if they will hold mass meetings in every manufacturing center, demanding that the McKinley law shall stand; if they will protect their own rights and defend their own hearthstones by insisting that American industries shall continue to be amply pro-tected, the Wilson bill can be defeated.

-Shelbyville Republican. Unless Republicans in Congress can defeat the obnoxious Cleveland tariff bill by so doing there is nothing to be gained by their adopting dilatory tactics to prevent a vote upon it. If the Democrats insist upon cramming it down the throat of the country in spite of the protests made against it, i had just as well be done in February or March as in July or August.-Newport Hoosier State.

# ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Adam Badeau is getting very corpulent, and looks less and less like a general the

It is interesting to learn that when the Rev. W. Walker Jubb preached in Baltimore last Sunday he was advertised as 'Miss Lizzie Borden's pastor.'

Lord Salisbury made a joke down in Wales. On the table there was a model of a church covered with violets. "This is the church you are to defend," said Col. Sir Edward Hill. "Yes; it should always be kept in violet." said his Lordship. It is a singular fact that the Premier Duke and peer of France is not, as generally believed, the Duke of Uzes, but an En-

lerault, now held by the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, was created in 1549, whereas that of Uzes dates from 1565. Little Minnie Terry, aged three, was once taken to see her aunt Ellen as Juliet. In the scene where Juliet drinks her potion Miss Terry was clad in white robes of a dressing gown, or robe de nuit order. At this point little Minnie, who had a decided idea of the proprieties, turned to Mr. Gilbert, who chanced to be in the box. "No.

glish nobleman; for the dukedom of Chatel-

no!" she exclaimed, putting her small fingers over her eyes, "you mustn't look!" Buckingham Palace, which is now being furnished with an entirely new drainage system and being redecorated inside and out at an enormous cost to the British treasury, represents, according to a valuation just made by experts, a value of \$30,-000,000. This, of course, merely covers the actual building and the fifty-four acres of ground comprising the site and garden, but does not include the value of the priceless art collections contained within the walls of the palace.

The Rev. Dr. Paxton, of New York, thus replies to the accusation that the quality of his sermons has depreciated: "Whoever said I was not preaching as good sermons as formerly was right. I wasn't. One can't lead the life I led and keep on forever. It is the pace that kills. I led the procession there in New York-kept at the head of the column for years-and the pace is telling on me. I wanted to stop and ask myself where I stood. I had been looking after other people's souls so long I wanted to find out where my own soul was. I wanted some leisure to look after my own soul." Italian papers say that Pope Leo XIII is at present engaged in writing his memoirs. The work will contain the enumeration of the principles which have guided his career and his opinions on the political questions which have excited general interest in his lifetime. The book, however, is intended, it is stated, for the perusal of one person only-the next Pope. His Holiness works

reveal what is told him. The Pope also proposes to incorporate in the book reports of conversations which he has held in past years with famous persons and rulers. It is the custom of the Pope to make elaborate notes of the interviews which he grants to visitors, high and low. His Holiness has

been at work on the book for some time. The Bank of England note is not of the same thickness all through. The paper is thicker in the left-hand corner to enable it to take better and sharper impression of the vignette there, and is also considerably thicker in the dark shadows of the center letters and under the figures at the ends. Counterfeit notes are invariably of one

## CATHOLICS AND THE SCHOOLS.

## A Church Paper Criticises the Unauthorized Sayings of Would-Be Leaders.

Catholic Standard.

thickness.

We fear that we are but the voice of one crying in the wilderness; yet we deem it th imperative duty of "the conservative win of the church" to make another effort ! stop this everlasting harping on the so called school question. No doubt it is fun for the harpers, but every time this "chord alone" is struck it gives a twitch of angina pectoris to an untold multitude of respectable priests and laymen, whose feelings ought to be taken into consideration. We had fondly hoped that the disturbance would die away with the death of this year of grace, 1893, which will go down to history as the grand crank year of the church in America. But our much-sighed-for and well-earned repose seems as far away as

In different sections of the country men who apparently have not the slightest consciousness that any responsibility attaches to their words, and who masquerade as mouthpieces of distinguished prelates who come out promptly to repudiate both them and their plans, are tossing cans of dynamite into the air with an infinite amount of childish glee. If the threatened explosion affected them alone we might look on with a faint interest. But since we and all that we hold dearest are involved in it, we claim some right to call a halt. Now we maintain as self-evident the following propositions:

1. No one has any right to outline course of policy for the church in this country except the hierarchy, our divinely appointed rulers. Theirs exclusively is the prerogative of determining as well the nature of the Catholic claims as the opportune time for pursuing them. To these self-constituted leaders we are justified in saying, "Jesus I know and Paul I know,

but who are you?" 2. Though the Catholics never did, and never will, approve the exclusion of religious teaching from the schools and other public institutions of a Christian country, yet, being sensible people and the majority of their fellow-citizens not yet being convinced of the justice of the Catholic contention, they are content for the present to exercise their right of providing for their own children in their own way, and wish to live in peace with all mankind. Under very trying circumstances the Catholic clergy and laity of this Nation have proved their loyalty to the parochial schools. With each revolving year these schools are making wonderful progress in numbers and efficiency. We can say of them what Edmund Burke said of the American colonies. that statistics are at fault in dealing with them, for whilst gentlemen are busy formulating their tables the living reality is

growing. The possibility of erecting and maintaining our Catholic schools lies largely in the earnestness and zeal of priest and people. Not until the priests begin to lose their energy and the people to grow indifferent will the cause of Catholic education be in jeopardy. But, thank God, there is no indication of either. Our schools are better attended and better equipped than ever before, and the prospects altogether encour-

3. To be sure it is a real hardship that Catholics are obliged to support two different systems of schools-the one they use and the one they do not use; but since there is no practical remedy for it, what is the sense of making a fuss over it? By working ourselves into an ill-temper we make the burden all the heavier. Priests people shoulder the load with a cheerful heart. Why, then, these constant attempts to sour their dispositions by perpetual reminders of a grievance to which circumstances have compelled them to submit? Is there a country under heaven at the present day where Catholics have not grievances? Is there one where their grievances are so few or overbalanced by the

great blessings which we enjoy? 4. Though we by no means favor any forfeiture by Catholics of their rights of citizenship, yet we think that our position before the country will be unassailable and (leaving out the noisy bigots) universally respected so long as we refrain from the question of dollars and cents and confine ourselves to the proclamation of principles Our schools represent the great principl of freedom of education, as opposed to a quasi-military and certainly un-American full uniformity of method and teaching They represent, moreover, the strength our conviction of the truth of our holy religion. These two great principles cannot but command public respect, and the public is observing our course with the deepest interest. Let us persuade our countrymen that the parochial school has passed beyond the stage of an experiment, and is an assured and established institution. This we can do only by stopping this constant grumbling, which is taken as a confession of weakness and of threatened collapse, and proceeding quietly and steadily along the ines we have chosen after mature delib-

Since every offer of compromising has only excited indignation in the advocates of secular education, let us pull ourselves together and allow the next offer to be made by the other side. Those who are right can afford to wait.

#### WATTERSON ON LINCOLN. The Famous Kentuckian Pays Tribnte to the Martyr President.

Lecture before Thomas Post, Chicago. From Caesar to Bismarck and Gladstone the world has had its soldiers and its statesmen, men who rose to eminence and power, step by step through a series of geometric progression, as it were, each promotion following in regular order, the whole obedient to well-established and well-understood laws of cause and effect. 'hese were not what we call "men of destiny." They were men of the time. The inspired men are fewer. There is no explication to their lives. They rose from shadow and they went in mist. We see them, feel them, but we know them not, They arrived, God's word upon their lips,

they did their office, God's mantle about

them, and they passed away, God's holy

light between the world and them, leaving

behind a memory half mortal and half

myth. Tried by this standard, and observed in an historic spirit, where shall we find an Illustration more impressive than in Abraham Lincoln, whose life, career and death might be chanted by a Greek chorus as at once the prelude and the epilogue of the most imperial theme of modern times? Born as lowly as the Son of God, in a hovel; of what real parentage we know not; reared in penury, squalor, with no gleam of light nor fair surrounding; a young manhood vexed by weird dreams and vis ions, bordering at times on madness; without a grace, natural or acquired; singularly awkward, ungainly, even among the un couth about him; grotesque in his aspects and ways; it was reserved for this strange being, late in life, without name or fame, or preparation, to be snatched from obscurity, raised to supreme command at a supreme moment, and intrusted with the a nation. Where did Shakspeare get his genius' Where did Mozart get his music? Whose hand smote the lyre of the Scottish plowman and stayed the life of the German priest? God alone, and, as surely as these

years hence, no story, no tragedy, no epic poem, will be filled with greater wonder or be read with deeper feeling than that which tells of his life and death. Missed the Main Point. New York Tribune. Bishop Haygood, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has refused to con

tinue Sam Jones as a regular preacher on

the ground that evangelism has no place in the Methodist polity. If he had based his

refusal on the ground of Sam Jones's

coarseness and vulgarity he would have

come nearer the mark, in the opinion o

raised up by God, inspired of God,

was Abraham Lincoln; and, a thousand

## many people. Gresham Responsible.

Cincinnati Tribune. Mr. Cleveland can justly blame his Sec-retary of State for the Sandwich Island flasco. It was a get-even piece of business, an outgrowth of some ancient Indiana polities. The result of it all is a decided Har-

### Trouble With His "I's," Chicago Dispatch.

rison victory and Br'er Gresham is in

"Mr. Cleveland does his duty as he sees "-Boston Globe. But close observers of Mr. Cleveland's messages have noticed that he always has came from Fort Sumner that Garrett had several hours a day dictating to his private

# LEW WALLACE'S PERIL

His Life Was Once Threatened by Reckless "Billy the Kid."

An Incident of the Soldier-Author's Career in New Mexico-The Writing

of "Ben Hur" Interrupted.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Gen. Lew Wallace, best known to the general public by his two great books, "Ben-Hur" and the "Prince of India," is a man of many roles. He has been successful as soldier, politician, diplomat and author, and some startling experiences have fallen to his lot.

His career on the battlefield, his life in Turkey, when he was minister to Constantinople, and his later triumphs in the world of literature have all gone to make up an eventful record, and they have all been so often recounted in the public prints that it would seem that every incident of his life would be familiar to those who keep themselves posted on the careers of public men. Yet there is one or 'eal through which Gen. Wallace passed, and which he will probably never forget, that has escaped the vigilance of the scribes. It is probably not generally remembered that General Wallace was once Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, but it is a fact that in 1880, and for a year or so after that, he occupied the former palace of the captains-general of Spain, in the historic old town of Santa Fe, N. M. He was the chief executive of the Territory by appointment of President Garfield, and it was during his administration that he fell under the ban of an assassin, and was given very good reason to believe that he would have to look down the ugly barrel of a forty-five-caliber revolver and to defend his life as best he

The Governor's enemy was no less a personage than the then illustrious "Billy the Kid," than whom no man had ever excited more terror on the frontier or given better ground for the dread in which he was held. He had perpetrated murder after murder, and there were few crimes of which he was not believed to be capable. He boasted that he had killed more men than he was years of age, and would shoot a man, if he felt so disposed, "just to see him kick." "After "Billy the Kid" had been carrying things with a high hand for a long time Governor Wallace offered a reward for his capture. It proved a tempting bait to the "gun fighters" and officers of the law in the Territory. There were plenty of men among them who did not shrink from a hunt through the mountain fastnesses, even after such formidable game as this border buily, and the result of the Governor's of fer was that after a most exciting pursuit 'Billy the Kid" was surrounded by overwhelming numbers and forced to surrender. He was taken to Santa Fe and removed thence to Lincoln county to answer a

Enraged at having been trapped, the outlaw swore that if he ever regained his liberty he would kill three men. One was a judge who had once passed sentence upon him, one was Pat Garrett, of Lincoln county, who had been conspicuously active in effecting his capture, and the third was Gov. Lew Wallace

A DESPERADO'S THREAT.

charge of murde

"After I have settled accounts with those three men," said the desperado, "I will be willing to surrender and be hanged. When I get out I will ride into Santa Fe, hitch my horse in front of the palace and walk in and put a bullet through Lew Wallace." This seemed idle boasting at the time. because there appeared to be not the remotest possibility of the prisoner's escape. He was in the custody of Sheriff Garrett in the county jail at Lincoln, and the sheriff, besides being a cool, courageous and reliable man, had every incentive to be watchful of his charge. It was thought a pretty sure thing that Garrett would never let the "Kid" go, and Governor Wallace felt fairly secure in his office away off in Santa Fe

Garrett appointed as guards over the 'Kid" Bob Ollinger and John Bell. They were his personal friends, both big, burly six-footers, who towered over their diminu tive prisoner. In addition to this physical superiority over him, they counted themselves his equals when it came to a fair and square gun-fight. If any one had told them that the "Kid" would outwit them and escape they would have laughed at the

very thought of it. For months the "Kid" was as doclle as kitten. The guards became used to him, then familiar and then friendly. He seemed to have forgotten that they had helped to cage him and were his custodians, and as time passed the trio became boon companions. The guards laughed at 'Kid's" stories of his exploits, played cards with him during their long watches and would often remove one of the "cuffs" from his wrist, so that he could manipulate his cards or ply knife and fork at meal times. Whenever this was done both handcuffs were fastened to the right wrist, and thus locked in a cell with one of his stalwart guards the little cutthroat was safe enough Ollinger and Bell took turns at watching in the jail and relieved each other to go to dinner. One day when Ollinger had gone across to a restaurant Bell took the "Kid"

rom his cell to an upstairs room in the ittle two-story adobe jail. He put some food on a table for him and then unastened the left cuff and locked it on the pris oner's right wrist. The "Kid" sat down and began to eat

without the slightest apparent concern. fare Bell strode restlessly up and down the room. He wore no coat and his heavy revolver protruded from the holster at tached to his cartridge belt. Each time he walked the room he passed within two feet of where the "Kid" sat, asd once when he came within reach the "Kid" with the quickness of a cat, leaped from his chair and dealt him a rap on the head with the handcuffs. Bell staggered under the blow, and before he could recover the 'Kid" had snatched the revolver from the holster and sent a bullet thrugh Eell's body. The guard tottered and fell and in a few moments was dead. Ollinger was across the street and had no doubt, heard the shot. The outlaw seized a double-barreled shotgun and ran out on the front balcony. Already Ol-

come on the run, but before his foot struck the steps he fell with a load of buckshot in his heart. The murderer walked carelessly down the stairs, stepped over Ollinger's prostrate form and strutted down the street with the revolver and shotgun in his hands. A blacksmith was shoeing a horse in a neighboring shop, and "Billy the Kid" easily persuaded him to desist, then mount-

linger had crossed the street. He had

ed and rode out of town at a walk, saying just before he started: "Now for the Gov-PISTOL PRACTICE.

The news of the escape quickly reached Santa Fe, and Governor Wallace's friends became very uneasy lest the "Kid" should carry out his threat. The Governor himself was not entirely tranquil in the circumstances. It is one thing to face an enemy on the open field and quite another to have a treacherous foe dogging one's footsteps.

Brave as Governor Wallace had shown himself to be, he recognized his danger and prepared to meet it. At that time he had already begun "Ben-Hur," and used to sit for hours in his office each day engaged upon the absorbing work. From the day upon which "Billy the Kid" escaped from the Lincoln county jail a close ob server entering the office might have detected lying on the table, partially hidden among papers and scraps of manuscript, the glint of a pistol, for the Governor was never without one while he knew that his arch enemy was at large.

The people of Santa Fe were well aware that the head of the territorial government was preparing for war, for every morning, about 7 o'clock, the sharp crack of a revolver being fired rapidly resounded from the corral in the rear of the gubernatorial residence. It soon became known that it was Governor Wallace improving himself as a pistol shot preparatory to an impromptu duel with "Billy the Kid." A figure had been marked on the adobe wall of the corral, and the Governor filled it full of holes. He became so expert that he could knock an imaginary eye out of the figure at twenty paces. He made no bones of the matter, and, in fact, could be easily seen from the dioining houses. During the weeks which elapsed before the termination of this period of suspense Pat Garrett was in hot pursuit of "Billy the Kid." It was a most remarkable and exciting chase. The whole Territory was

meet one or both of them will bite the Ee was right. The announcement finally

deeply intent upon it, and news of the

whereabouts of the two men was eagerly

looked for. Governor Wallace repeatedly

said to the writer: "When those two men

had tracked him to the house of Pete Maxwell, near Fort Sumner, and, concealing himself in one of the rooms, had fired one shot at his man. That shot passed through the desperado's heart and he fell dead in his tracks. Governor Wallace breathed easier, and the next night a reporter found tall, muscular Pat Garrett waltzing with a fourfoot Mexican girl in a dance hall of

## SITTING BULL'S DEATH.

Circumstances Under Which the Sioux Chief Was Shot.

Official reports in the archives of several of the government departments now thoroughly substantiate the manner of Sitting Bull's death. He was not murdered, as was at first currently given out, but was during a disturbance created by imself at a time an orderly attempt was being made to arrest him early in the morning on Dec. 15, 1890, at his house on Grand river, forty miles southwest of the Standing Rock agency. There he had organized a 'ghost dance," which was greatly exciting dis people, and there he had, on the 15th of the preceding October, broken his pipe of peace and said "he wanted to die and wanted to fight." He was gratified promptly in the first part of his wish, but barely enjoyed a shadow of the latter.

Omitting the peculiar train of circumstances which led up to the necessity of making a prisoner of Sitting Bull, the incidents that surround the history of his tragic death can be briefly retold here, says an exchange. He had two log cabins at Grand river, a large and small one-one upon either side of a wagon road that passed between them Ere the sun had risen on the day which was to be the last in the career of this remarkable Indian, he was asleep in the larger of the two, when there boldly appeared between them, well mounted and

armed, forty-three determined men. They

were members, for the most part, of the special Sioux Indian police force from the agency, acting under the orders of the agent, to make the arrest. One of them-Bullhead-was a first lieutenant; three others-"Shavehead," "Red Tomahawk" 'Little Eagle"-were first, second fourth sergeants. One hundred and fifty warriors and women, more or less crazed with the "ghost-dance" idea, made up at the time the sleeping camp of Sitting Bull. Ten eager men entered one cabin and eight the other. Impatiently the remainder held the horses in the roadway. He was found and disarmed by the party in the larger house. He said: "All right, I will go with you. I will put on my clothes," and was permitted to dispatch his wife across the way to fetch those he desired to wear. He was also allowed to direct one of the police to repair to his corral and bring him his favorite pony, saddled, upon which he wished to accompany his captors to the agency. By all these preliminaries the wily old Indian meant only to gain time, and he succeeded in his object. completed dressing himself he commenced soundly abusing the police for disturbing nim, and this he continued as they took him without the cabin. Finding there that his followers were congregating in numbers. he became still more excited. Coward that he was, this gave him courage, and, beleving the tables to be completely turned. ne first refused to go, and then called upon his warriors to rescue him. These latter the police kept pressing back as well as they could, and endeavored by reasoning with them to be allowed to take their prisoner away without molestation. As the excitement came to its highest pitch Lieutenant Bullhead and Sergeant Shavehead stood one upon either side of Sitting Bull, with Red Tomahawk in his immediate rear to prevent his escape in that direction. Meanwhile Crowfoot, Sitting Bull's son, kept aunting his father for allowing himself to be taken by a handful of men in the midst of his own camp and outnumbering the enmy three to one. This was more than Strike-the-Kettle and Catch-the-Bear, two of the old chief's most ardent adherents, could withstand without striking a blow to ree him. They forced their way through the excited crowd, and Catch-the-Bear fire and shot Lieutenant Bullhead in the right side, but before the latter fell to the ground he, too, fired and shot Sitting Bull in the right side, and the latter, in falling, re-

Sergeant Shavehead was shot and mortally wounded by Strike-the-Kettle. A private of the police, Alone Man, then shot and killed Catch-the-Bear, whereupon the fight became general-hand to hand at close quarters. But by a display of indomitable courage and superiority of discipline the police soon prevailed, and charged their 150 savage antagonists into a piece of woods near at hand. Returning, they gathered the dead and wounded into one of Sitting Bull's cabins, which they held until a body of troops arrived from Fort Yates, where the agency was, a few hours later.

ceived a second shot in the right cheek.

THE MODERN WAR SHIP. Its Destructive Capacity Best Shown in Destroying Itself.

'N.," in Pittsburg Dispatch. It is not a theme for pleasant contemplation that one finds in the fact that the costly "destroyers" that constitute the modern navies are only such in relation to themselves. It seems now to be dawning on the minds of naval architects that a three-story marine structure, with the lower two stories submerged and with an musually heavy armament placed on the

uppermost, has a tendency to make the concern topheavy The recent fate of the English war ship Victoria, when accidentally rammed by the Camperdown, has brought to the minds of naval gentlemen the fact that the law of gravitation is still on deck and doing business at the old stand, as usual. There is strong evidence to sustain the conviction that with some of the most popular representatives of modern naval thought this nost potent fact has been overlooked. It s now disclosed that the new navy of the Inited States also has vessels which, as eagoing structures, are mere man traps, and in which an ocean voyage in rough weather would be most perflous. Especialy is this the case with the Machias and Chicago, and it seems to be measurably true of war ships the world over.

An awful and most ghastly lesson is that furnished by the heavily armored leviahan that now lies beneath the blue waves off the African coast. In this connection the fact may be stated that, up to date, in these costly modern war vessels been practically demonstrated. At the same time some governments, notably Italy, Spain and several of the governments of South America, have virtually bankrupted themselves in procuring these expensive toys, which, so far as they have been measured in damaging action on an enemy, stand but little above the plane of the Chinese stink-

It is only a few years ago that one of our ronclads collided with a schooner or some kind of fishing smack and went to the bottom. Several vessels, projected under the administration of Mr. Whitney and brought to completion by his successor, have the fatal defect illustrated by the ill-starred Victoria, and, as a consequence, are nowise fit for general ocean service. Powerful engines to insure great speed; guns to accomplish the greatest trajectory or to pierce the heaviest armor, these on the coof of the floating structure-a pyramid built on its apex-this is the modern conception of the marine monster that shall lemolish-what? Nothing so surely as it-

# FRENCH MARY WAS THE STAR.

Old Soldiers Warmly Greet a Woman Who Saw Many Battles. Philadelphia Record

French Mary, or, as she is known in private life, Mary Leonard, still carrying he little red keg, whose contents, in the darkest days of the civil war, saved the lives of many wounded men, was last night entertained by the surviving comrad s of the One-hundred-and-fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the occasion of their annual reunion at Hall. The famous woman, whose whereabouts have but recently been discovered was as chipper as ever, despite a rebel bullet wound in her ankle and some physical infirmities, which render moving about lifficult: she was warmly greeted by comrade after comrade, and recognized nearly

She carried the old keg, slung about her shoulders by red, white and blue ribbons, in place of the old strap, and its spigot was gone, but it was quite as much of a feature of the evening as its owner. When asked by several if she remembered them she would answer: "Hold your face up to the light; yes, I know you now; so does the keg." Several were also laughingly reminded of old wash bills, but offers to pay were promptly refused. When the banquet was finished Mary, after repeated calls and much persuasion said she was glad to meet all hands again, and hoped a year hence to have them meet her at her home near Pittsburg. At the close Mary said she would face battles again for the privilege of meeting her old friends, if such an action was necessary Mary was born in France in 1834, and followed her first husband to the war. He was killed and she was wounded on the field at Fredericksburg just thirty-one years ago yesterday. She was under fire in thirteen

battles, and was known to many thousands of the soldiers. She kept a supply of little buxurles for the soldiers, such as tobacco, hams, whisky, on the sly, and many other things not included in messes or furnished in knapsacks. She cooked for them, she washed and mended their clothes, cared for them in hospitals, and she was often the housemaid at headquarters. Dreadful Prospect.

::::

New York Commercial Advertiser

When the monkey language shall have came from Fort Sumner that Garrett had been completely mastered we may expect a forever rid the country of the "Kid." He new form of dialect story.